

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 9TH, 1895.

NUMBER 28

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

#### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

**Coal.**—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transvaal Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.

**Cook.**—Large stocks of the best Cunard steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballasts Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

**W. R. CASSELS & CO.**

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
and 32 Rua do Comércio, SÃO PAULO,

#### Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, available to their firms of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectively solicited.

**WILSON & CO.**

21 Rue Conselheiro Saraiva,  
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters  
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.*  
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box No. 167

**V. A. WENCESLAU  
GUIMARÃES & CO.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of  
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

#### Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PHILLIPS & CO., Bordeaux, Exporters of Bourdeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sheries, Champagnes, Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alyanega, 83

**DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA**  
(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37 .  
(1st floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

#### → PURE CEYLON TEA ←

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Orange Pekoe—black.  
Gun powder—green.

#### SOLE AGENTS,

**CAMBIASO & CO.**  
58 & 60, Rua do Ouvidor

→ AO PREÇO FIXO →

**QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & CO.**

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

#### Representatives of

**FLINT, EDDY & CO., New York**

#### AGENTS FOR

**BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;**

**NATHAN MFG. Co.**—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

**HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.**—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.**

(Established, 1831.)

**BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.**

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates.—Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

*Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.*

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

**Sole Agents in Brazil:**

**Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.**

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

**HOTEL CARSON**

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

158, RUA DO CATETE, 158  
Bonds pass the door.

**Grand Hotel International**

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueduto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (*Plano Inclinado, rua do Rachado*) to this hotel, and Silverstein.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fine wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,

ASSEMBLÉA 72. TELEPHONE 8018.

**HOTEL DE CINTRA**

Parlors and Rooms for Families

**RESTAURANT**

of the highest order with moderate prices.

Manoel Pereira Ribeiro

33, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st and 2nd floors.

Rio de Janeiro.

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,**

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

Freight Cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

**Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.**

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

**THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY,**

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

**Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.**

**TO LET**

With board, nice furnished rooms in a very healthy place, showerbath etc., to gentlemen and families of quiet tastes.

For information apply to

**LONDON STORE,**

No. 34, Ouvidor,

or to Mrs. FOLLEY,

Rua Humaitá No. 6.

**AMERICAN  
Bank Note Company,**

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1870.

Engravers and Printers of

**BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES of the UNITED STATES, and for  
Foreign Governments.**

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

**BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION,  
DRAWERS, CHECKS,ILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the English and American article style**

**FROM STEEL PLATES.**

WE SPECIALIZE IN PREVENTING  
SPECIAL ENGRAVING TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Special paper manufactured exclusively for

the Bank Note Company.

**SAFETY COLORS, SAFETY PAPERS.**

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

**RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.**

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars,

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

ROBERTSON ROBERTSON, Vice-Presidents.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

I. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

Pears' Soap,

Tooth Brushes,

Perfumery.

White P. K. Neckties,

Black Satin scarfs

**35 %**

below any house.

**S. STANLEY JACOBS,**

Rua Sete de Setembro, 73

**600** For Stamp Collectors  
BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale :

20 Varieties, Rs. \$600 | 50 Varieties, Rs. \$1000

30 Varieties, Rs. \$4800 | 80 Varieties, Rs. 10,000

40 Varieties, Rs. 48000 | 80 Varieties, Rs. 20,000

100 Varieties, Rs. 50,000

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

Rarities—New issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1843 to 1894..... Rs. \$300.

English spoken. CANA PHILATELICA.

1 A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula

Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco.

**AUX TUILLERIES**

Rua da Quitanda 62.

One of the largest drygood stores in this city.

Our stock is well assorted in every kind and style of beautiful silks and woolen dress goods, etc.

Open to the public from 7 A. M. to 8 1/2 P. M.

**Quirino Irmãos & C.º**

**THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

**Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.**

## Insurance.

**THE  
EQUITABLE  
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Assets \$185,044,310.—Surplus \$37,479,802.

Branch Office in Brazil:  
Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 41,  
Rio de Janeiro.

**LOCAL DIRECTORY:**  
Barão de Sampayo Viana, Chairman.  
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.  
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.  
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }  
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary.  
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the  
Managing-Secretary.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,097 of  
March 29th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua Primeiro de Março—1st floor.

**COMMERCIAL UNION  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. . £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil;

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund ..... £ 500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua 1º de Março, No. 73.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**

Capital ..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds ..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise  
of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelária.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.**

Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,175,500  
Reserve fund ..... £ 670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theófilo Ottoni

**NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE  
COMPANY**

Established 1886

Capital ..... £3,000,000

Accumulated funds ..... £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund ..... £ 132,751

Uncalled capital ..... £ 4,000,751

Agent : P. E. Swarwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

**Official Directory**

**U.S. LEGATION.**—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

**BRITISH LEGATION.**—65, Rua 1º de Março and Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 16, Rua Theófilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—65, Rua 1º de Maio. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

**Church Directory**

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua do Evaldo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on St. Stephen's Day, etc., etc. Refreshments after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on other occasions at 11 a.m. or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.  
Rua das Laranjeiras.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do Carmo, 10. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday. E. E. JOINER and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrício Carriço, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev. João Tavares.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rua Barão de Caparaó No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. R. BAGH, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 6.

**Medical Directory**

Dr. William Praderick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Physiology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgeon in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

**Miscellaneous.**

**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 96 Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY.**—RUA Sete de Setembro No. 91.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tract, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING  
ROOM.**—No. 15, Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to the Librarian.

**RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.**—*First and Reading Room*, 35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; Hotel Handabart, Missions. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 45, Rua Theófilo Ottoni.

**IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.**—Rua Larga da São Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 12 p.m.; afternoon, 17 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

The Chilean government will soon begin the construction of a new postoffice at Valparaíso.

—Japan has recently concluded a commercial treaty with Peru, similar to that ratified with the United States. The making of this treaty is another step in Japan's new commercial policy.

—If it is true that the Argentine and Chilean governments have no warlike intentions, then their present course is grossly criminal. They are spending large sums in military armament and ships which are useless for any other but war purposes, and for which they can not really afford to pay. Such expenditures are not trifles to a tax-ridden people.

—A telegram of yesterday says that the ministerial crisis in Chile continues, and that the situation is daily growing more and more critical. Annoyed by these partisan quarrels, President Montt threatens to resign if the contending factions continue to place obstacles in his way. The deputies will meet to-day to decide upon their future course of action.

—The *Western Courier* of Valparaíso states that General Gómez has engaged in Germany 10 officers for instructing the non-commissioned officers of the Chilean army, and that he has also contracted for 100,000 Mausers, with ammunition for them, 10,000 swords on the French model, 15,000 equipments and 15 batteries of Krupp field guns (six to a battery).

—It is no new thing for public men, especially for government authorities, to stir up an excitement for party purposes. We believe there is nothing in all this Chilean discussion but a well-designed diversion of public attention, and the creation of a state of mind in which the spending of large sums of money would be tolerated by the people. We do not believe there is a man of intelligence who thinks there will be any trouble with Chile, and yet the nonsensical agitation is kept up.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—There is an observatory in Santiago, but for all the information it vouchsafes to give to the world it might just as well be closed, and the apparatus it contains be sold off to the best bidder. There have been of late several severe seismic disturbances, but for the little we know about their intensity, extent and duration, we are indebted to light-house keepers, lighthouses, and the director-general of telegraphs. To the observatory we owe nothing. So it with respect to atmospheric phenomena. The observatory keeps all the information, if it has any, to itself. Of celestial observations or discoveries we say nothing, for since the time of Moesta the observatory has been positively and absolutely dumb.—*Chilian Times*.

—The *Chilian Times* of June 15th says that a traveller who recently arrived at Talat from Catamarca reports that three men belonging to the Argentine boundary commission have been frozen to death in the cordillera. Two engineers belonging to the same commission had not been heard of for eleven days, and it was feared that they, too, had perished.

—A number of persons have presented themselves before the municipality of Santiago complaining of having been tortured by the police. In Reñaca the same thing has taken place, the police having dislocated a man's shoulder blades because they suspected him to be a thief. The chief of police has been suspended from his post.—*Western Courier*, Valparaíso.

—Peruvian news is generally lively. The latest is of a somewhat novel character. The Huancan Indians headed by a clergyman of the "endowed" church, are on the war-path and are committing every act of violence imaginable. As a set-off, Pierola has magnanimously consented to be sacrificed by becoming a senator for Tacna and President of the republic—later on.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Bolivian press—the opposition press—is beginning to kick against the treaty of friendship, commerce and other matters lately signed with Chile. If that portion of the press manages to keep up the excitement until Dr. Rocha arrives there, there is every chance of lively times in Bolivia. Our brand new diplomatic minister is an old hand at shedding wigs on the green.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

**BOLIVIA AND ITS MINERALS.**

One steaming from Bolivian mines is regarded as quite the proper thing to do, and is winked at by the governing authorities. The miners, many of them, would rather work without pay in a rich mine than receive a good day's wage for working in a poor mine. The only thing to do is to take all the care there is possible, and after that, if the robbing still goes on, one must say nothing about it and take still more care. Good men can be got at from \$2 to \$3 a day (3s. 6d. to 5s.), boys getting from 10c. to 1s. 6d. Labor paid for by the day, by metres, and by the quintal. In the towns religious and national festivals interfere to a considerable extent with every industry, but in the country districts, where there are only mines and those connected with them, there are fewer days of idleness. The principal holiday is the carnival, when the greater part of a week is wasted in drinking and rioting, and the people seem to be viewing with each other in the effort to make confounded fools of themselves. The materials necessary for mining in a modern manner are scarce in some parts of the country. The absence of good timber compels miners to often use stone in its place, and the mine masons, or *pogos*, as they are called, are wonderfully expert at arching, keeping open ground, and getting through "runs," with no other material than stone and small, though tough, pieces of timber, which are sufficiently light to carry on the backs of llamas. Hides are also an important factor. Boys carry the stuff in bags made of buckets for drawing water and stuff are made from the same material. The aristocracy of the country are now very poor. They have the same politeness of the Spaniard, are very hospitable, generous to a fault when they have the wherewithal to be generous with, and prodigal beyond the conception of those who have not lived among them. The immense fortunes that were taken from the mountain of Potosí have been squandered long, long ago, and to-day the whole country is wretchedly poor.—*Western Morning News*.

From *The Montevideo Times*, June 18.

**FINANCIAL JUGGLING.**

Sunday's *Siglo* incidentally calls attention to a peculiar, not to say serious, aspect of the financial situation of the government.

Although the customs revenue has not failed to show the increment usual at this season of the year the payment of the local obligations—now represented by the periodical redemptions of the treasury certificates—has gone backwards rather than forwards. In the middle of January last the certificates for September had just been redeemed, leaving payments 3½ months in arrear. Now, in the middle of June, the certificates for January have only just been redeemed, and consequently payments are 4½ months in arrear. These payments have lost ground at the very season when it is usual to recover it.

At this time last year, that is to say at the end of May, 1894, Sr. Borda's government, then new in office, had practically brought payment of its local obligations up to date, and there were no such things as treasury certificates in circulation or even in existence. To-day there are certificates in circulation corresponding to February, March, April and May, irrespective of the current month. These certificates represent about 55% of the local monthly obligations, the other 45% being paid in cash to favored—and very unjustly favored—parties and are up to date. Practically then the treasury, up to date at this time last year, is now some 2½ full months in arrear.

This serious difference can not well be accounted for by any considerable decrease in the revenue or increase in the expenditure, for any fluctuations in either have been within much narrower limits. Wanting other explanation, then, the *Siglo* attributes the circumstance to the government having deliberately kept back in its coffers the revenue money that should have gone to the payment of its monthly obligations, that is to say to the redemption of its treasury certificates as promptly as circumstances would permit. The *Siglo* asserts that there are funds accumulated in the treasury—or there should be, for there is no other means of lawfully accounting for the money—equivalent to fully two months treasury certificates. And, adds the *Siglo*, the object of the government in thus accumulating funds is to make provision for the purchase of arms and other military expenditure in case of the dreaded Chili-Argentine outbreak.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**  
**10, Rue da Alfandega**

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mill, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co., nachf.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.

GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direktion Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 135.)

Draws on:

Dirección der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg [and corresponds].England ..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.  
Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.  
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.  
Wm. Brand's Sons & Co., London.  
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.France ..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris,  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
André Neuville & Co., Paris.Spain ..... Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona  
and correspondents.Belgium ..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.  
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.Italy ..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan,  
Genoa and correspondents.Portugal ..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and comes-  
pondents.

United States ..... G. Arnsdorf &amp; Co., New York.

New York, Ladenburg, Thalmann &amp; Co., New York.

Uruguay ..... L. R. Superville, Montevideo.

Argentina ..... Ernesto Tornquist &amp; Co., B. Ayres.

Banco Almenar Tiansalánico, do.

and other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,

etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettiger, —Krah,

Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro :

No. 1A, Rue da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . " 900,000**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

**DRAWS ON:-**

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers &amp; Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2A, MOORGATE ST.**  
**London E. C.**

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
tdm paid up..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 500,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

**51 A, Rua 1º de Março**

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIOAgencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.Draws on its Head Office in London:  
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,  
and correspondents in Germany.Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi  
and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.**NURSE**Wanted for an English family; apply at Rua  
Assucena No. 2, Cosme Velho.**DO YOU BATHE ?**Of course you do, and in order to enjoy  
your bath you must have one of our  
INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS, a machine that will heat enough  
water for a comfortable bath in five minutes,  
burning an insignificant quantity of gas,  
and will heat water instantly for all other  
domestic purposes, being always ready  
day or night.These machines being constructed entirely  
of copper, their durability is in no wise  
affected by any chemical action arising from  
the acid or alkali contained in the water, and  
the three points of vantage we claim for  
these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.
2. That they will last a life time and not  
corrode and wear out in a short time as is  
the case with cheap iron ones.

3. That in addition to being a useful and  
practical necessity, endorsed by leading physi-  
cians, it is a handsome feature of decoration  
to the bath room and is guaranteed for  
10 years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it  
will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this  
machine working and answer any question in  
explanation.We will undertake to place this machine in  
working order in your bath room for a very  
reasonable price, our address is**THOMAS PRICE & CO.**

No. 50, GONÇALVES DIAS, No. 50

RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an  
agency at

No. 2, Rue São João, No. 2

H. Papert &amp; Co.,

and in Campinas at

Rua São José,

Wm. Cory

At either of the above places customers will find  
the machine on exhibition and for sale.**CRASHLEY & CO.,**

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-  
can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-  
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lowell Library  
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse &amp; Lubin's and Royal

Perfumeries and Pear's Soa

No. 67, Rue do Ouvidor.

**TO LET**A furnished room, with board, in healthy part of Rio, with  
fine view, in a very quiet family house.  
Rua Princesa Imperial n. 31.An English lady seeks re-engagement as daily  
governess.  
Address 28, Rua Carvalho de Sá.**CEARA HARBOUR WORKS**Wanted at once a clerk. Must speak and write English  
and Portuguese well, and have a sufficient knowledge of  
book-keeping, etc., to be able to keep a good account in miles  
and reals. Salary £ 12 a month, passage paid, general  
allowance with testimonials stating nationality, also, stating  
clearly when dues could be entered on to the Resident  
Engineer, (Bras do Porto Ceará).**EMPLOYMENT WANTED.**A general all-round hand, for sweeping, scrubbing, clean-  
ing windows and furniture, etc., wants employment. Wages,  
\$5000 a day and food. Address, Jorge Cox, at this office.**FILTROS****PASTEUR****FILTROS**

VENDEM-SE NO DEPOSITO

DOS UNICOS AGENTES

de la Sociedad anónima du

**FILTRE CHAMBERLAND****SYSTÈME PASTEUR**

PARIS

**Para o Brasil**

EMANUEL CRESTA &amp; C.

44, rua da Quitanda, 44

RIO DE JANEIRO

**RAPID EXTRACTION—NATIONAL LOTTERY.**In another place we publish to day an  
advertisement of this lottery, which can be  
summarized in the following points:

- t. Plaus and day of extraction during the  
current month.

2. Percentage of the distribution of pre-  
miums paid by the 4 lotteries realized  
already, showing its superiority over its  
competitors.

3. Calls for new salesmen in every part  
of the country, who will not only receive  
their commission on the sales effected, but  
will also find their own business advertised  
together with that of the lottery, in which  
their names as salesmen appear.

4. Special service for private buyers, with  
due secrecy regarding results.

This section is well organised and capable  
of executing all orders for any one of the  
monthly lotteries, against remittance of the  
respective amount, in any way, even against  
telegraphic orders. Programmes are sent  
gratuitously.Orders should be directed to Antonio  
Ignacio Fonseca, "Manager of the National  
Lottery of Rapid Extraction," Rio de Janeiro.This lottery is rendering good service to  
the population by virtue of its large distri-  
bution of premiums, the truth of which  
can be certified by official documents.

From The Southern Cross, June 14th and 21st.

**VENEZUELA AND ITS CAPITAL**Having spent a month in the city and  
province of Santiago de Cuba, your cor-  
respondent bade adieu to the island, and  
taking passage at Santiago in a Spanish  
steamer bound for Venezuelan and Columbian  
ports, arrived at La Guaira, Venezuela,  
after a delightful sail of three days across the  
Caribbean sea. We had previously read  
Humboldt's enthusiastic description of the  
mountain scenery around La Guaira, and  
were therefore somewhat disappointed on  
finding ourselves in the midst of the reality,  
which certainly falls far short of the famous  
voyageur's description. Viewed from a dis-  
tance at sea on a bright, sunny day, the  
mountain, enveloped in a blue haze, does  
indeed look beautiful. But, in this case  
at least, it may be truly said in the words  
of Campbell: —'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view  
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.'By the time the vessel has cast anchor in  
front of the town, the stranger finds it hard  
to believe that the huge, barren mountainwhich towers gloomily aloft behind it, can  
be the same that delighted his eye, and  
excited his admiration, when he first  
caught sight of it miles away on the Car-  
ibbean sea.La Guaira, notwithstanding its unhealthy  
climate and wretched harbor, has always  
been the seat of a considerable trade. This  
is chiefly owing to the fact of its being the  
port of Caracas—the capital of the republic—  
from which it is distant seven miles  
as the crow flies, or twelve miles by the old  
post road which the Spaniards constructed.  
Until recent years its harbor was reckoned  
amongst the worst, and the most unsafe on  
the Caribbean sea-board. At length a magni-  
ficent concrete breakwater was constructed  
in the face of tremendous difficulties at a  
cost of 5,000,000 dollars. It contains several  
fine warehouses, into which the railway wagons enter and are loaded with  
merchandise direct from the ships, which is subsequently discharged at the custom houses of La Guaira and Catácas. The breakwater shelters an area of some seventy acres of  
deep water, which is ample sufficient to  
meet the shipping requirements of the port.The population of La Guaira, including  
that of its suburb, Macuto, amounts to  
20,000. The streets are narrow and confined, and, in many places, very steep—a  
considerable part of the town being built  
on the slope of the mountain. The town  
boasts of three handsome plazas, one of  
which is graced by a bronze statue of a once  
distinguished citizen—Dr. Vargas. Until  
a few years ago, the plaza in front of the  
custom-house, boasted of an equestrian statue  
of that monstrous arch-humbung, prince  
of South-American frauds, right worshipful  
brother of the order of the square, trowel,  
shovel, &c., and *sólo-dijo* Ilustre Ameri-  
cano, Pacificador y Regenerator de Vene-  
zuela—Guzman Blanco, "Pues mi amigo,"  
said an old citizen of Catácas to me, "ahi  
estaba Don Guzman, montado á caballo,  
con el sombrero en la mano, saludando al  
pueblo, hasta que en fin la gente se cansa-  
ron de el, y un buen dia lo rodearon, lo  
tumbaron de ahí, lo despazaron y lo  
echaron al diablo."La Guaira boasts of a commodious  
theatre and "plaza de toros". The bull-  
fight is usually well patronized on Sundays  
and holidays, and the tremendous shout  
into which the audience bursts when the  
bull makes his appearance, and at the con-  
clusion of the last strange scene, is some-  
thing that makes a strong impression on  
the mind of the stranger. Strolling in the  
neighborhood of the plaza de toros on the  
first Sunday after our arrival at La Guaira,  
we stopped to read a long flaming placard  
announcing the approaching "cordada," and  
containing the figure of a bull of enormous  
girth in the act of charging on the  
"picador" with lowered horns and elevated tail.  
While thus engaged an old native wearing a great broad-leaved straw  
came along and asked us for a match to  
light his cigarette. Imagining that I was  
interested in the bull fight that was about  
to come off, he (the native) entered into a  
conversation with me on the bull-fights in  
general, and, judging from the nature of  
the remarks I made to him on the subject,  
that I was by no means an enthusiastic  
admirer of the sport himself, he would nevertheless refrain  
from going to that day's bull-fight, being  
influenced by a feeling of compassion and  
sympathy for the bull that was about to be  
sacrificed that day for the amusement of the  
public.Seeing that my curiosity was aroused, the  
old native proceeded to say that, knowing  
me to be a foreigner, he would not mind  
telling me that which, for the sake of the  
"empresario" of the plaza de toros, he  
would not like to tell to any of the towns-  
people, viz., that the stout old bull that was  
about to enter the lists that day against the  
"picador" and "matador," so far from being  
of thoroughbred Spanish stock as the pla-  
cards represented him to be, was, in reality,  
a beast of burthen that had worked for him-  
self (the native) for many years around  
Caracas and La Guaira hitched to a cart,  
along with a "yunta" of oxen, drawing bricks  
and sand for building purposes to Caracas,  
occasionally coming down the mountain to  
La Guaira with a load of bones which he (the  
old native) used to buy now and then from  
the butchers of Caracas, and afterwards sell  
to a bone dealer in La Guaira. This bull,  
which he had christened Fidelidad, had belonged  
to him since he was a calf, and always  
manifested such a quiet, good-tempered

disposition that he became quite a favorite with his family, and was gradually trained to go with a cart. Some few months previously, however, he had sold him, as well as the rest of his oxen, having been obliged to retire temporarily from the carting business, on account of injuries which he had sustained from a fall from his horse while returning one Sunday evening from a dance at which he drank more "cana" than was good for him. The cattle-dealer to whom he had sold "Fidelidad" sent him out to graze for the purpose of having him fattened for the butcher. It would appear, however, that the "empresario" of the plaza de toros took a liking to him one day, the result of which was that poor "Fidelidad" was bought for the purpose of furnishing some amusement to the people of La Guaira. The native assured me that he was profoundly afflicted on learning that poor "Fidelidad" had just been driven round to the plaza de toros, to be hunted to death later on in the day.

Actuated by a desire to see "Fidelidad" in the flesh we repaired later on to the "plaza de toros", which we found replete with an enormous concourse of people of all sorts and conditions who, of course, were altogether ignorant of the fact that the "toro" of the day had ever taken such an active part in the brick and bone trade of the neighborhood. The procession soon entered, closely followed by "Fidelidad" himself. He appeared somewhat astonished at first by the tremendous cheer which greeted his appearance in the ring. He seemed to be a quiet, poor animal enough, and one that was disposed to live at peace with all the rest of the animal creation. His eyes slowly wandered round the place as though in search of the cart to which he had been accustomed to be yoked; but the sudden attack of the "picadores" with their irritating scarlet cloaks and pointed instruments of torture, appeared to have the effect of rousing him from his natural lethargy, and from that moment the poor irrational creature seemed to become thoroughly alive to the fact that he had very different customers from bricks or bones to tackle on that day. We will spare your readers the recital of what followed. Most of them have read descriptions of the exciting and disgusting scenes incident to a bullfight. The worm will turn when trodden upon, and so will the quietest bull that ever lived when goaded to death by a Gallego, or an Andaluz, in the midst of a frenetically excited moment.

A zigzag railway of some twenty miles in length winds up the mountain sides to Caracas. The stranger is sure to like the novelty of the ride, as the train rolls onward and upward, going higher and higher with each successive revolution of the wheels; now darting through a long, dark tunnel, and emerging, sweeping cautiously around a sharp curve of rock, and crossing bridges over apparently unfathomable ravines and rocky gorges, where Nature is seen in her wildest and rudest aspect, and occasionally catching a glimpse of the broad, blue expanse of the Caribbean sea as it stretches away to the horizon, bearing on its bosom merchant ships of all nations, which come here to barter for the rich products of these glorious tropical climes, and before the stranger has had quite time to realize the change the train has quitted the solitary abodes of Nature, and once more entered the haunts of man, and, rolling through the valley of San Francisco, pulls up at the station in Caracas.

The city of Caracas is delightfully situated in the valley of San Francisco at an altitude of several thousand feet above the level of the sea. The climate is remarkably steady, not varying on an average more than a dozen degrees in the course of the year. Few cities on the American continent are more favored than Caracas in point of climate and mean annual temperature. The city was founded in 1567. While yet in its infancy, so to speak, it received a serious check to its progress at the hands of a band of English pirates who, to the number of 500, and led by the notorious sea robber Drake, sacked and plundered the then rising little town, during the absence of the governor and the Spanish troops. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence that the pirates had landed near La Guaira, naturally expecting to meet the "ingleses" on the way; but the "ingleses" were too crafty for them. Their first step on disembarking was to seize on a Spaniard, and force him under a threat of death to lead them over the mountain to Caracas by a secret path, as, of course, they did not want to have to fight their way up the public

road. Thus it happened that while the Spaniards were waiting for the enemy on the high road to La Guaira, the robbers had in the meantime got over the mountain and entered Caracas, which, however, they found deserted, all the women and children having cleared out to the camp and sought refuge in the neighboring estancias, taking with them all their most valuable effects, besides having buried a good deal in the ground in the hope of saving them from the pirates.

On learning that they had been outwitted, and that the robbers had succeeded in getting to the town by a by-path over the mountains, the "alcaldes" at once marched their forces back to Caracas, but it was then too late, for the pirates had in the meantime fortified themselves in the church and plaza, and had already begun a most indiscriminate search of the deserted houses for plunder.

There is an incident recorded in connection with the entry of the English pirates into Caracas which could scarcely be deemed worthy of credence if it were not for the fact that it is gravely attested to by Oviedo and other Spanish writers of that period. As has been already observed, the pirates, on arriving at the town, found it completely deserted by its inhabitants. One solitary old Spaniard, however, remained, whose name has been handed down to posterity—Don Andrea de Ledesma. This worthy son of old Spain, doubtless full of the chivalrous and romantic spirit of that age, and probably resolved to die, mounted his horse, and, armed with lance and shield, charged on the advancing robbers, alone and unaided. But the odds were too heavy against the poor knight-errant. The robbers soon killed him and commenced the good work of plundering by day, and singing hymns by night. It took many years for Caracas to recover from the injury done by the pirates; for the majority of the inhabitants found themselves reduced to penury through the wanton destruction and burning of their property. As for the pirates, they kept up their career of rapine and murder on the Caribbean sea—successively plundering the unfortified Spanish towns along the coast of South and Central America, as well as Santo Domingo, the Canary and Cape de Verd islands, and finally returning to England loaded with an immense booty which, as the historian Baralt says, "hizo nacer entre sus compatriotas afición a los viajes, y expediciones marítimas." What wonder!

At the beginning of the present century, previous to the outbreak of the revolution which culminated in the severance of the ties which for three centuries had bound Venezuela to the mother country, the city of Caracas had a population of close on 60,000, which was as much as Buenos Aires had at the same time. Singularly enough, the present population does not much exceed 80,000. One fine day in July the French man-of-war—*Le Speron*—arrived at La Guaira bearing dispatches from Joaquin Murat—the then lieutenant-general of Spain, and the same to whom Napoleon had given his sister in marriage and afterwards the crown of Naples. The officers who came ashore with these dispatches, lost no time in hastening up the mountain, and delivering them to the captain-general at Caracas—Don Juan Casas. These dispatches announced the new order of things in Spain consequent on the French invasion of that country and the placing of the crown by Napoleon on the head of his brother Joseph. The captain-general first was sorely puzzled by the text of the dispatches he had received and tried to prevent the truth from leaking out amongst the people, and would have succeeded but for the imprudent bragging of the French officers who, at the hotel to which they had retired, entered into an argument with several Spanish and Venezuelan military officers. In support of their assertions, the Frenchmen produced some Bayonne newspapers which gave an account of the success of the French arms in Spain, the abdication of Charles the Fourth and the subsequent shameful occurrences in the presence of Napoleon at Bayonne. Thus the cat was let out of the bag. The bystanders at once saw how the royal family of Spain had been victimized by Napoleon, and the military officers becoming excited, rushed out into the street shouting for Ferdinand the Seventh and calling for war and vengeance on the French. The news spread like wildfire through the city. Ten thousand armed men

soon filled the streets fired with a generous indignation at the injustice that had been done to the royal family. Doubting the loyalty of the captain-general and the authorities, they surrounded the government house and compelled the captain-general to proclaim Ferdinand the Seventh and swear with them fidelity to his throne and person. At that time (1808) nobody in Caracas seemed to entertain the idea of cutting adrift from Spain. In the midst of the popular tumult there arrived at Caracas the captain of an English sloop of war which had that morning arrived at La Guaira soon after the French vessel, Spain being then at peace with England. This officer brought dispatches to the captain-general from the admiral of the English fleet in the West Indies, informing him of the existing state of affairs in Spain and the total subversion of the Spanish dynasty. Having delivered his dispatches, the officer begged to be allowed to retire, as neither himself nor his escort had dined. On their way to the hotel they were eagerly surrounded by the people, who received from them a full corroboration of the truth of the French officers' boastful assertions that the French were masters of the greater part of Spain. So great was the public exasperation against the French that the officers of *Le Speron* were forced to hide in the house of a respectable citizen, escaping down the mountain at night to their ship, under a military escort.

On the morning of the 19th April, 1810—the day being Thursday of holy week—the ayuntamiento of Caracas met, and, according to the usual custom, sent an invitation to the captain-general to assist with them at the religious ceremonies in the cathedral. A plot had previously been formed to seize and depose him, as well as the rest of the constituted authorities, if he refused his adhesion to a project which had been formed to change the then existing form of government, and appoint a junta to govern the country in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh during the absence of that monarch from Spain. Ignorant of everything, the captain-general soon made his appearance in the midst of the ayuntamiento and was at once informed of the project which was on foot, and asked to adhere to it. The captain-general evasively replied that the safety of the country did not require the taking of such an extreme step; that in any case it was better to wait for the arrival of further dispatches from Spain, which he was hourly expecting, etc. Putting on his hat he walked slowly out of the sala and down into the street, leaving the members of the ayuntamiento in consternation. A few of the bolder spirits, however, knowing that all was lost if he once entered the cathedral, from which he could issue an order for their immediate arrest, followed him out and surrounded him on the plaza, telling him that it was necessary for him to return at once to the ayuntamiento and that the public safety required it. A noisy crowd quickly collected and added to the tumult, seeing which the soldiers who had come to take part at the religious ceremony, at once rushed to their arms, but their officers, who were in the secret of the movement that was on foot, ordered them to stand by and not to interfere. The captain-general was thus forced to return. On re-entering the sala where sat the ayuntamiento, he was again warmly pressed to give in his adhesion to the movement, some of the members even going the length of asking him to place himself at its head.

While all this was going on in the council-chamber of the ayuntamiento, there sat in a confession-box in the cathedral, quietly hearing confessions, a pale and hearty old priest known to the public as Dr. José Cortés de Madariago. He was a Chilian by birth, but had left that country many years before to go to Spain for the purpose of seeking redress of some grievances or other which he had against his ecclesiastical superiors. On his way back to Chile he came by Venezuela. Reaching Caracas, he was—according to a Venezuelan writer—so much charmed with the "sociedad intelectual y espíritu avanzado" of the city that he resolved to take up his residence there, being subsequently appointed canon of the cathedral. He was, according to a writer of that period, a "genio atrevido y emprendedor, de condición apasionada, y vehementemente instruido y dotado de una elocuencia verdaderamente tribunica, sin arte ni método, pero concisa, animado y tronante."

Such was the man who sat in the confession-box, when a couple of the patriots who, knowing the powerful influence he exercised

over the spirit of the masses, and becoming alarmed at the proposition which some of the leaders were making to the captain-general to assume the direction of the movement, rushed in and hurriedly informed him of what was going on. Hastily gathering up his skirts, the worthy old canon rushed from the confessional, leaving the rest of his penitents to keep their sins to themselves for another day, and, taking to his heels across the plaza, rushed breathlessly into the midst of the ayuntamiento. He began by rating them soundly for their shortsightedness in offering to place the direction of the movement in the hands of the captain-general who, though he might agree to accept it for the moment, would nevertheless crush it at the first opportunity, and again seek to bring the country under the rule of Napoleon's brother, King Joseph. The captain-general seeing the day going against him, suggested as a last resource that the question be left to the decision of the people. He accordingly stepped to the balcony, and in a loud voice asked the immense crowd of people outside if they were satisfied to have him continue at the head of the government. Canon Madariago, knowing the fickleness of the populace, took care to step to the balcony also, and, the moment the captain-general asked the question, to make a sign to the people with his hands to answer in the negative. The result was that a tremendous shout of "No" went up from all sides.

"Thus the spirit of a single mind  
Makes that of multitudes take one direction,  
As roll the waters to the breathing wind."

The captain-general finding himself answered in the negative, spitefully remarked: "Pues yo tampoco quiero mando." This was virtually a resignation of his authority. A few days later, himself and the principal authorities were shipped out of the country, and a junta was formed to exercise the sovereignty in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh.

One of the first acts of the junta was to issue a manifesto declaring the unswerving loyalty of the people of Venezuela to Spain and the house of Bourbon, and inviting all Spaniards who might be obliged or inclined to fly from Spain to escape the persecutions of the French, to repair to Venezuela where they would find both a home and a country ready to receive them. It would have been well for Spain and the Spanish nation in general, if the statesmen who had control of the destinies of the country at that time, had known how to appreciate at its true value this generous manifestation of loyalty and attachment on the part of the Venezuelan people. When the news of the French invasion of Spain first reached Venezuela, the people rose as one man against it, fired by indignation against the French, and full of generous sympathy towards the mother country and the royal family. In forming a junta to exercise the sovereignty in the name, and during the absence of Fernando VII., Venezuela had only done that which Spain herself had done. But by some unhappy fatality or other, the regency in Spain blindly and insanely refused to look upon the formation of an independent junta in Caracas in any other light than that of an act of open hostility towards the mother country and open rebellion on the part of the Venezuelan people. The simple truth was that Spanish statesmen of those days were so much wedded to the principle of taxation without representation, and so accustomed to govern their American colonists without any regard for their wants and wishes, that they became fired with jealousy the moment they observed a disposition on the part of their colonists to think and act independently for themselves.

Accordingly, the Spanish government of the day lost no time in commencing hostilities against the people of Venezuela by way of showing their appreciation of their loyalty towards Spain. Ships were sent to establish a rigorous blockade of the whole coast of Venezuela, and the Spanish troops throughout the territory were put in motion against the people who, at length becoming exasperated by the unnatural conduct of the mother country, took to arms against their oppressors. Thenceforward the flames of civil war burst forth everywhere, never to be quenched until 13 years later the flag of Castile and Leon was hauled down for the last time from over the fortress of Puerto Cabello, and the entire territory of the old "capitanía-general" of Venezuela was freed forever from the yoke of Spain.

GIAOUR.

# AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co.

**Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.**

**Agencies:** Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso.  
**Exporters and Commission Merchants,**

**Agencies and correspondence solicited.**

**Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté  
 (Paraguay Tea.)**

**AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.**

**Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world,  
 Respectable agents required.**

**Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.**

**TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.**

## C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

### REPRESENTATIVES

Pittsburg Locomotive Works,  
 Borne & Scrymser, Lubricating Oils,  
 National Saw Company,  
 Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,  
 Lestrade Bros., Cheese and Butter,  
 Carter, Macy & Co., Teas,  
 Cone Export and Commission Co., Dry Goods,  
 Consolidated Dental Mfg. Co.,  
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.,  
 W. & B. Douglas, Pumps,  
 Berry Bros., Varnishes, etc.

### AGENTS FOR

some of the principal Export Manufacturers of the United States.  
 Supplies for Mimeographs and Typewriters of all kinds.

### RUA 1.<sup>o</sup> DE MARÇO N.<sup>o</sup> 2

P. O. Box N<sup>o</sup> 1055.

Cable Address: BONTECOU—RIO.

### Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brasil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

### Sole Agents

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.

25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175.

Telephone, 161.

### STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-inscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Application for admission should present themselves between 10 and 12 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to treatment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, or whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of admittance" must be produced.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 12 Rua 1.<sup>o</sup> de Março, from 2 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 3 to 7 in the evening.



## WREXHAM

### EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.

### PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

**LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.**

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

### STOUT ON DRAUGHT

Everybody knows how enjoyable this is and how difficult to obtain in a hot climate.

**Try M. B. Foster & Sons'**

bottling of Guinness' Stout and you will have the nearest possible approach to Draught Stout.

**Sole Agents:**

**HOGG & MURLY.**

71, RUA 1.<sup>o</sup> DE MARÇO, 71

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Masses for Sabatini da Gama have been celebrated at Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and have been largely attended.

—A telegram from Mendoza, Argentina, on the 4th inst., reports intense cold in that region, though the Uspallata pass across the Andes was still open.

—During May there were 588 births (74 illegitimate), 104 marriages and 292 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The passenger and immigrant arrivals numbered 5,948, and the departures 5,322.

—It is telegraphed that the Uruguayan government has now resolved to make new purchases of arms and ammunition. Why Uruguay should throw away money in this way, no one can understand, unless it be for the benefit of contractors and officials.

—The province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina, seems to have a small civil war on hand. The friends of the recently deposed governor Lagar, have rallied and are now in armed conflict with the usurping government. A telegram of the 8th says that conflicts have already occurred, resulting in deaths and wounds, and that many houses in the interior have been sacked.

—Some time ago, Mr. Barrow, of the Great Southern railway, made a visit to the United States with the object of studying the means of transport for live cattle adopted there. All that he gathered by his visit, Mr. Barrow has put into practice on his railway, and there are now some five hundred wagons for live stock running on the line, constructed on the most improved American plans. These wagons leave little to be desired, if properly loaded, and should convey animals with proper comfort.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—There is a general complaint in commercial circles against the banks in general, for the policy adopted by them, in safeguard as they call it, of their interests. Merchants of high-standing merit, who have first-class documents signed by colleagues of ample guarantee, are obliged to keep them in their safes because the banks do not feel disposed to discount them. This restriction not only throws back commerce, but industry and agriculture, hindering business and depriving our sources of wealth of the principal element necessary to their development.—*Rosario Echo*, June 27th.

—The death of Floriano Peixoto the ex-President of Brazil, removes a striking figure from the revolutionary drama which was enacted some time back in that republic. After the determined and bloody struggle he so persistently carried on, it was feared that although he had retired from the leading position he had held, he would prove an element of unrest and disquiet in the history of the nation, and some reason for this fear had already been given, as several attempts at incipient revolutions had been caused by his friends and supporters quite lately. Even with the removal of Peixoto there is every probability that Brazil will again be in the throes of a revolution ere long.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 30.

—Mr. Nicholas Calvo, of the firm of Calvo and Calvo, has returned from a trip to Rio de Janeiro, and gives a contemporary the following interesting particulars about the cattle trade with Brazil. Mr. Calvo says that at present the shipment of cattle to Brazil is not a paying business. There is no difference of price between a mestizo novillo and a cromo, or a fat and a thin one. But the butchers always make a good profit, as they purchase a carcass for 560 reis the kilo and sell it at 900. The profit ranges from 12 to 16 cents per kilo. The carcasses which arrive at Brazil from the Argentine Republic are landed there by means of flat-bottomed boats. The voyage tires cattle very much. As soon as the animals arrive at the slaughter house they are shut into small potteries with very little hay and of the worst class, many cattle die from the effects of the climate. The way in which cattle are slaughtered is an abominable martyrdom to the unfortunate animals, as they are pricked with long lances and other instruments before being killed.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, June 26.

—The reports that reach us from the agricultural districts of the republic tend to show that unprecedented wheat-sowing is being undertaken. The low prices obtained of late have not deterred agriculturists from enlarging their field of operations. The area dedicated to wheat for the coming crop is roughly estimated to be double the extent sown last year, and it is therefore calculated that, with fair average weather, the next wheat crop will yield three million tons for export. The relatively low price of wheat in Europe has evidently induced agriculturists on this side to increase their operations. They argue that low prices check the sowing in the United States, Black Sea districts and generally throughout Europe. Wheat, it appears, cannot be raised to realize present quotations in consuming markets, and the recent losses sustained have checked production in metal-currency countries. The fact that expenditure in connection with production here is based on inconvertible currency, and the realisation of the produce being on a gold basis, enables agriculturists to realize a profit on the operation which is denied to countries unversed in the system of inconvertible paper money. Their argument extends to the fact of having previously acquired the necessary agricultural machinery to conduct operations, an expenditure in gold which they are now called upon to meet. Their contention is therefore limited to the gold premium. A high premium enables Argentina to compete with the world's production of wheat. A low premium evidently nonplus our agriculturists.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 25.

### MILITARY MURDER OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

From the correspondence between the Brazilian government and French legation in this city, which is very interesting, we make the following extracts:

*Legation of the French Republic.*

*Rio de Janeiro, Jun. 7, 1895.*  
*Monsieur le Ministre,*  
 I have received the note of the 4th inst. in which Y. Ex. refers to the conferences which we have had since the 15th of last November in regard to the question of Buetie, Muller and Deville, and in which you communicate to me the reflections which they have suggested.

I thank Y. Ex. for the occasion which you afford me to duly characterize the present state of the question, recording certain facts and rectifying some of the assertions in the said note which may occasion lamentable mistakes.

I shall begin by asking permission of Y. Ex. to remind you that at our first conference on the 22d of last November, when Y. Ex. spoke to me of the means within the reach of the French government for obtaining an investigation, offering the proper security through the initiative of the Federal Supreme Court, I at once gave you my reasons for thinking that this expedient could not be adopted. It is true that at first the French government asked for an investigation; but, on terms with which it could not dispense, this was refused. Afterwards the situation was modified. The time elapsed rendered difficult, if not impossible, the work of seeking and obtaining material proofs, which those whose interests were thereby affected had had time and means to cause to disappear. On the other hand a new government had been inaugurated and public opinion had begun to recover all its liberty. Light was beginning to be publicly thrown on the circumstances of the homicide of Buetie and Muller. Information arrived from all quarters and the documents and explanations already collected were such as to render an investigation unnecessary.

In support of my proposition I communicated to Y. Ex. as a conclusion (but not as an initial point) the two documents mentioned in your note of January 4th, of which, at your request, I bascine to send you certified copies. On reading these documents Y. Ex. did not hesitate to declare to me that the circumstantial evidence of the death of Buetie and Muller was overwhelming, and you no longer insisted on the expedient which you had previously suggested. You displayed a willingness to seek with me for a solution of this grave affair.

It seemed to you *a priori* that the agents to whom the homicide was attributed might be brought to trial before a military court and that the families of the victims should receive compensation. At our next conference, on November 29, Y. Ex. displayed the same spirit without concealing, however, the difficulties which the Brazilian government would have to encounter in bringing to trial those who are guilty. You concluded by desiring me to ask for instructions from Paris for facilitating an agreement.

On the 4th of December I was able to explain to Y. Ex. how the question was understood by my government. I reminded you that Buetie and Muller had been arrested in spite of the obligations which Admiral Gonçalves had assumed towards them and also in spite of the services for which they had been regularly appointed, and that their arrest had been the cause of their death. The French government had, consequently, for these reasons in any case, a right to demand redress.

Speaking thus I did not desire, as Y. Ex. understood, to present the case under a new aspect. It remained as it was, and there was merely added a new argument intended to show once more that the idea of an investigation should be relinquished. As to the death of the two Frenchmen, this, unfortunately, was a point on which discussion was no longer admissible.

It only remained, then, to arrive at an agreement in regard to the nature of the redress. This, as my government instructed me to say to Y. Ex. and as Y. Ex. had yourself admitted, should consist:

1.—Of moral redress, including the punishment of the culprits;

2.—Of a compensation to be fixed for the families of the three Frenchmen, Buetie, Muller and Deville.

As to the last-named, Y. Ex. acknowledged, as your predecessor had likewise acknowledged, that the case was a special one in consequence of the distance of the locality in which the deed had taken place and of the circumstances connected with it: the investigation of the matter was almost impossible. But in regard to him, as in regard to the other two, there was ample proof; in Montevideo there were found witnesses whose statements left not the slightest doubt on the subject.

The murder of M. Deville after the battle of Sarandy could be considered certain; but it was difficult to establish the responsibility of the criminals and to find and punish them. The government, however, had by no means relinquished the idea of redress; it desired, on the contrary, that the death of this French physician should be included in the estimate of the compensation which it reserved the right to divide as it deemed advisable among the families for which that compensation is intended.

This, M. le Ministre, is a summary of what took place at our various conferences in regard to this question at the dates which you were pleased to mention in your note of the 4th inst.

Moreover, the situation, as far as Buetie and Muller are concerned, may be reduced to very simple terms.

The two French engineers, after rendering their professional services to the insurgents, went spontaneously to offer them to Admiral Gonçalves when the legal squadron arrived at Desterro. The admiral accepted them, as is shown by the document, dated April 18 and bearing his signature, in which Buetie and Muller are officially designated for undertaking the work of saving the *Aquidabon* and the torpedo-boat *Marcilio Dias* and afterwards for taking charge of the Desterro navy under the inspection of Rear-Admiral Short. The two Frenchmen fulfilled their engagement, floated the *Aquidabon* and thus rendered an important service to the federal government.

[July 9th, 1895.]

Y. Ex. has expressly acknowledged this in your note of January 4th. Admiral Gonçalves, on the other hand, when on the 12th of June he set out with the squadron for the north, delivered Buete and Müller to Col. Moreira Cesar, military governor of Santa Catharina, without the slightest possibility of being unaware of the fate that awaited them. Y. Ex. condemned with me this act of the commander of the legal squadron. I consequently refrain from insisting on this point and from inquiring in virtue of what authority the military governor of Santa Catharina had demanded the delivery of the two Frenchmen.

As to Col. Moreira Cesar, after incarcerating Buete and Müller on June 12th in the Parthenon prison, he transferred them on the 15th to the fortress of Santa Cruz (island of Anható-mirim) where they were killed in the early morning of the 16th.

When at my request the department of foreign affairs questioned him for the first time on the 16th of last June in regard to the fate of these Frenchmen, the colonel, as I was informed, failed to reply. After a month of fruitless investigations I was led in consequence of information which reached me from the River Plate, to renew my insistence with much earnestness on the 15th of July. Col. Moreira Cesar, again questioned by Y. Ex.'s predecessor, not daring to confess the truth, asserted that Buete and Müller had escaped from the fortress on the night between the 16th and 17th of June and that it had been impossible to capture them. This version, repeated in the report of June 20th, of which the minister of foreign affairs sent me a copy on August 7th, was, in Y. Ex.'s opinion, not worth the while to discuss. The whole city of Desterro would unite in testifying that the two French engineers were shot without trial by order of Col. Moreira Cesar. The fact has been related, printed and published throughout the world. It was added and was in fact true that the luggage and effects of Buete and Müller had been plundered by troops of the garrison. Since then none of these articles have been found.

No one here has asserted that these statements are false; no one at present can in good faith doubt their authenticity. Thus, as I have already had the honor to say to Y. Ex., material proofs must elide us, since the military governor of Santa Catharina possessed discretionary powers which prevented all investigation of external origin and permitted him to destroy even the vestiges of the crime. But the crime was committed and should be punished.

Thanking Y. Ex. for bringing to my knowledge, in your note of June 4th, the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies voted on the 22nd of last November for approving the acts of the executive and its agents during the insurrection of September 6th, 1893, I shall ask your permission to remark that this measure has been adopted by only one of the houses of Congress and that, subsequently, even from a Brazilian standpoint, it has no constitutional value, and, moreover, even after being definitely sanctioned, it would not diminish the responsibility of the federal government to the government of France.

The government of the navy took pains to cause to be officially declared in Europe by its representative in Paris on the 20th of last September that "no one had been shot in Paraná, or Santa Catharina, either during the insurrection, or afterwards," which means that it intended to repudiate all responsibility for the summary and illegal execution of an excited public indignation, and that it would allow the belligerent to fall exclusively upon those who were guilty. The murders whose details have for the last six weeks been published in the Brazilian press are considered as crimes of common law; those who committed them are not responsible to Congress, but to the ordinary courts.

As to the Frenchmen, Buete and Müller, the gravity and illegality of the act was so manifest that no one has ever contended for the non-responsibility of its authors. The bulk of their debt was denied and the story of their escape invented.

As to the numerous accusations to which Y. Ex. alludes in your note of the 4th inst., it is evident that they could not be raised. In fact, from the document signed by Admiral Gonçalves and from the terms employed by Y. Ex., to characterize the services which Buete and Müller rendered alternatively to the insurgents and to the legal government, it results that there was no question of contractors but of skillful engineers whom a high order of professional capacity recommended to the choice of the two parties.

In short, Admiral Gonçalves erred twice: first by delivering to the military governor of Santa Catharina two defencives fugitives to whom Brazil owed the safety of the *Aquidabau* and whose lives were in every respect sacred, and afterwards by distorting the truth when, he stated, as the predecessor of Y. Ex. informed me in his note of the 21st of last July, that in a few hours he had discovered that Buete, was incapable of rendering the services which he had offered.

Col. Moreira Cesar, on his part, after causing the two French engineers to be put to death, sought to deceive his government, the French legation and public opinion by privately asserting in a report, containing details and depositions whose inverisimilitude is evident, that the two prisoners had made their escape and that it had not been possible to capture them.

The good name of the Brazilian government and the honor of the Brazilian army and navy demand that such acts should not go unpunished. With the means of which the federal government disposes for this purpose, I am unacquainted; but they must exist, and it is the duty of the Brazilian administration to find them.

I have devoted myself unceasingly to this matter since last June. For more than six weeks I have discussed it with Y. Ex. and have raged at length all the arguments calculated to throw light upon the subject and to cause you to understand that it is the interest of the Brazilian government to settle the question.

On your part, Y. Ex. has constantly assured me that the government of President Prudente de Moraes earnestly desires to reach a solution of this grave and delicate question and that this is also your personal wish and that I shall find you ready to devote your efforts to mine.

At present all possible light has been thrown on the subject and Y. Ex. will agree with me in thinking that the moment has arrived for giving

this question the solution for which the French government asks and which is also demanded by justice, by public opinion and by the great principles which control modern social organisations and to which civilised nations must conform.

As I have already had the honor to state to Y. Ex., my government, relying on the good faith of the present administration of Brazil, is certain that this administration cannot wish to share the hazardous responsibility (*risco que corre em solvitur comprometedor*) of those who allow themselves to be led into inexcusable excesses during the insurrectionary period.

This administration could not better means of freeing itself from complicity (*solidaridade*) than by punishing the responsible authors of crimes which have caused so much impression and which the Brazilian government itself, as Y. Ex. stated in your note of June 4th, is the first to deplore.

I doubt not that Y. Ex., sharing these views and desiring to maintain harmony between our two countries, is ready to place yourself in accord with me for framing, on the basis which I have had the honor to indicate, a definite agreement whose conclusion has already been too long delayed.

Accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my high consideration.

A. IMBERT

To H. Ex. M. Carlos de Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The answer of Minister Carlos de Carvalho to the foregoing note contains an appeal which is almost pathetic and which will be readily understood by all who are acquainted with the political situation in Brazil. After stating that the question in discussion was one of the utmost gravity, giving the conference an essentially confidential character and requiring the greatest delicacy and tact in its management, he continues:

Using this language, I deemed that I thus complied with the demands of public order, in which the French republic is also interested. The consolidation of peace in Brazil is a problem whose solution must not be disturbed by agitating passions, or by favoring in any way the ferment of anarchy. Brazil is not isolated: all are affected by its international existence.

After consulting the French government the legation declared that government, for the sake of maintaining the cordial relations between the two countries, admitted that the question of moral redress, as it had been stated in my note of the 7th of last January, might be momentarily waived and that we might limit our action at present to appraising the compensation intended for the families of M.M. Buete, Müller and Derville.

This declaration does not seem to justify the statement made in Minister Carlos de Carvalho's report that the question was definitely settled by the voting of the bill approving of the acts of the executive and its agents; for the French government in consenting to waive, momentarily, the question of moral redress, did not bind itself to refrain from bringing up that question again at some future period when its discussion will no longer agitate passions and disturb the consolidation of peace in Brazil.

#### SHASICK AND IRRESPONSIBLE.

"I was coming from Liverpool upon one of the famous liners," says Bishop Potter, "and, although the sky was clear and the weather warm, a somewhat tempestuous sea had occasioned more than the usual amount of sea-sickness among the passengers. As I passed the deck one afternoon I noticed a lady reclining upon one of the benches, and the earthly pallor of her face and the hopeless languor of her manner indicated that she had reached that state of collapse that marks the limit of seasickness."

Tricked by this pitiful spectacle, I approached the poor creature, and in my most compassionate tone I asked: "Madam, can I be of any service to you?"

"She did not open her eyes, but I heard her murmur faintly: 'Thank you, sir, but there is nothing you can do—nothing at all.'

"At least, madam," said I, tenderly, "permit me to bring you a glass of water."

"She moved her head feebly and answered: 'No, thank you—not at all.'

"But your husband, madam," said I, "the gentleman lying there with his head in your lap—shall I not bring him something to revive him?"

"The lady again moved her head feebly and again said inaudibly between gasps: 'Thank you, sir, but—he—is—not—my—husband. I don't know—who—he—is!'" —Chicago Tribune.

The whole of the tonnage on the oceans of the world last year was about 140,000,000 tons, while the tonnage of the railways of the world, carried 100 miles, was about 1,400,000,000 tons. There are 400,000 miles of railroads in the world, of which 80,000 are in the United States. Of the 1,400,000,000 tons carried 100 miles last year on the railways of the world, 800,000,000 tons were carried on the railways of the United States. You take the 600,000,000 tons carried 100 miles on the railways of the world outside of the United States, and then you add to it 140,000,000 carried on the ocean in the commerce of the world upon the seas, and we still have in the 800,000,000 tons carried on the railways of the United States 60,000,000 tons more than on all the railways of the world outside of the United States and in all the ocean commerce of the world put together. This traffic is carried by the American railways at an average of 8 mills per ton per mile, while the railways of Great Britain charge 2 cents and 8 mills, France 2 cents and 2 mills, the government-owned roads of Germany 2 cents and 6 mills, of Italy 2 cents and 5 mills, and Russia 2 cents and 4 mills.—*Chamney M. Dipre*.

THE RIO NEWS  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the mercantile reports and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and, in a summary of the daily coffee exports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cost invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$500 per annum for Brazil.

\$100 or £5 abroad (post paid).

SINGLE COPIES: \$50 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rue da Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

George H. Phelps, Esq.,  
154 Nassau St., New York;

Messrs. Street & Co.,  
Cornhill, London:

Frost & Co.,  
New Bridge St.,

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 36.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 9th, 1895.

As anticipated, the efforts to recover the body of Saldanha da Gama have been fruitless. The orders of the President have been disregarded, the commission sent to receive the body has been treated with courtesy and evasion, and no trace has been found of the remains of a man whose courage and character will some day command the homage of every patriotic Brazilian. Aside from the savage and revolting treatment to which his lifeless body was apparently subjected—a treatment which proves the vikings to have been barbarians of the worst type—the simple fact that the officers in command of the government troops permitted such excesses and then coolly disregarded the orders of the President that the body should be delivered to the dead soldier's relatives, proves that other questions than this must be seriously considered. It is of importance to the Brazilian people to know that their military forces are committing atrocities very similar to what the Turks and Chinese have been widely condemned for doing. And it is equally important for them to know that there are many educated men in the country who are applauding these atrocities and that their representatives in Congress have not a word of regret or condemnation for them. All this is had enough; in a way, it could not be worse. But when we consider that in addition to this, the criminals openly defy the chief magistrate of the nation and refuse to obey his orders, we have something more than a partisan war to deal with. It is reported, and with apparent truth, that the mutilated body of Saldanha da Gama was burned after the President's order for its delivery was received. Whether this was done to hide the proofs of the shameful outrages perpetrated upon it, or to defeat an act of clemency, or to demonstrate their contempt for the orders of a civilian president, matters little. The simple fact remains that these orders were disobeyed, and no excuse has been given for it, so far as the public is informed. And still worse, up to the present moment not an officer has been arrested or reprimanded for so gross an act of disobedience, and the President is silent under the insult. How peace is to be restored in a state where there is so little respect for law, justice and authority, we do not know; nor can we understand how a country can be properly governed by a President whose orders are so cynically disobeyed, and who makes no effort to punish the offenders. It was bad enough to protect the assassins who disgraced the administration of his predecessor, but this is even worse. The President is a humane man and he knows the need of enforcing the law against criminals of every class and description; how, then, can he overlook this open defiance of his orders? If he can not compel obedience in a matter like this, how can he expect to secure justice and protection for the federalists who are now asked to lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the national government?

ALTHOUGH the sanitary authorities know that the germs of two or three epidemic diseases are always present with us in this city, the epidemics themselves always come as a surprise and find us totally unprepared for them. This is our experience year after year, and yet we never see anything done to anticipate, or prevent an outbreak, and we are never quite ready to meet the demands of the moment when the disease breaks out. This, we regret, to say, is apparently to be our experience again this year. The other day it was casually announced that there was considerable small-pox in some of the suburbs on the Central railway, when it was said that various cases had appeared at the police barracks, and now it is known that virulent cases have appeared in every part of the city. There is not a district which is free from the dreaded disease. We are informed of a bad case in one of the hotels of the Lavradio, in the immediate vicinity of the theatres where thousands of careless people assemble every night. From all we can learn, almost no effort has been made to isolate the cases, and the friends and attendants of the sick have been permitted to spread infection in every direction. How the authorities could have remained so blind and indifferent to the danger, we can not imagine, for they must know how easily and quickly the infection spreads, and how difficult it is to control when once it has a secure foothold throughout a large city like Rio de Janeiro. That they have been blind and negligent is now clearly apparent, and the mischief has been done. Before they are aware of it, they find themselves face to face with one of the most dreaded and loathsome epidemics known. It has secured a foothold in the suburbs and in every part of the city, and infection may be encountered in every tram car and public carriage, in every public assembly, and in every public street. If cases are to be found in open hotels, and nothing is done to isolate the patient and to exclude unsuspecting visitors, how is it possible to prevent its general dissemination? There is no knowing what mischief has been done, nor how serious the danger we have to meet. There is, in our opinion, no time to be lost, and the authorities should at once prepare themselves not only to check all further spread of infection, but also to meet the demands of a widespread and serious epidemic. For this the one small hospital on Santa Barbara island is clearly insufficient. A temporary hospital should be established at some point on the Central railway for the use of the suburbs in that direction, another at Copacabana for the districts on that side of the city, and a part at least of the S. Sebastião hospital, at Cajú, should be opened for small-pox patients. Prompt action may avert a great disaster, and as the authorities have been culpably negligent so far they should make tardy amends by these necessary and urgent preparations for the future.

We are informed by a veterinary surgeon of this city that the foot and mouth disease has made its appearance among the cattle here, and that many of the cow stables from which the city is supplied with milk, are badly infected with it. We have no means of verifying the statement, but we see no reason to doubt the information. The surgeon in question tells us that the disease is dangerous for men as well, and that it is essential for the public to use the greatest care to avoid infection. No milk should be used until it is boiled: Our readers will of course see the necessity of being careful in all such matters. Milk is a very common medium of infection for many dangerous diseases, and as it is a common food for children and for the sick, it can easily be made the medium of much harm if proper precautions are not taken. Then, too, a dangerous epidemic has lately appeared in the cattle districts of São Paulo and Minas Gerais, which is spreading rapidly and is causing great mortality. It was first reported from Uberaba, then from Campinas, then from Sítio, and then from Tanabé. It exists among the cattle sent down from Goiás, and in all probability the pastures used by the cattle-dealers who supply this city with animals, are thoroughly infected. It will be difficult, in our opinion, to avoid the sale of these diseased animals at Santa Cruz, and as the municipality does not employ a competent veterinary surgeon, the beef from such diseased animals is sure to find its way into our markets. Great care should be taken, therefore, to have the beef thoroughly cooked. In view of the harm which is caused by such epidemics, it is inexplicable that so little attention is given to veterinary surgery here in Brazil. One rarely hears of an educated practitioner of this description. And yet the horses, miles and cattle of the country represent an important part of its wealth, and the preventable loss every year represents a very important sum. Surely it is full time



[July 9th, 1895.]

The members of the committee recognized the bodies of Pinto Ribeiro, Timóteo Rosa, Alberto Peixoto, Arthur Torres, Antônio Carvalho, Adriano Chaves, Lader, Scherini and Ulysses Canuto, belonging to the marine corps, and Major Iloracio Machado and Capt. Luiz Carvalho, belonging to the cavalry. Nearly all the corpses were mutilated. They were informed that the body of Saldanha da Gama was placed on an ox-hid and dragged to headquarters, where it remained on exhibition for two days, being burnt, it is said, on the 27th. The hide was found by the members of the committee and taken by them to Montevideo.

The result of the labors of the committee has been reduced to writing and will, it is expected, be published.

Some of the survivors of the engagement have reached Montevideo. Among them is Lieut. de Lamare, who made his escape by swimming a stream near the battlefield.

People at Riveria state that a field-glass belonging to Saldanha da Gama has been seen in the possession of one Souza, who furnishes horses to the Castilhistas, and that a relative of João Francisco has a gold pen-holder, which was presented to Saldanha on his birth-day in 1884 by some of his comrades.

The *Nacion* of Buenos Aires contains an account of the battle of Campo Osorio, said to be derived from a statement made by naval cadet Arthur Echebarne, adjutant of Lieut. Honório de Barros, commander of Saldanha da Gama's sharpshooters.

The reporter of the *Accion* evidently failed to understand the statements that were made to him, for he gives a very confused account of what occurred. What we gather, however, from this account is:

The Castilhistas had 800 infantry and 400 cavalry, and the federalistas 70 infantry composed of marines and 250 cavalry.

Saldanha's plan, it appears, was to defeat the Castilhistas cavalry and then retire from the field in good order. For this purpose he gave instructions which were intended to draw the Castilhistas cavalry within range of his infantry, whose fire, it was expected, would create confusion in the ranks of that cavalry, whose defeat would then be completed by a charge from the cavalry of the federalists.

But the blunders committed in the execution of his instructions enabled the Castilhistas cavalry to penetrate his lines without resistance and make an impetuous attack upon his cavalry, which gave way, leaving his infantry unsupported. It was consequently impossible for the latter to resist the overwhelming force of the assailants.

Saldanha himself is said to have been the last man to leave the battle-field. Although urged to put spurs to his horse and secure his own safety, he withdrew slowly in the rear of one of the retreating groups, and it is stated that when last seen he had dismounted from his horse and was surrounded by Castilhistas lancers.

The *Nacion*'s account estimates the loss of the federalistas at 150 and that of the Castilhistas at 120.

## RAILROAD NOTES

The last of the Brooks "mastedon" locomotives has been mounted and set at work on the Central railway.

Since the beginning of the month the quantity of merchandise carried on the Central railway has averaged 1,800 tons a day.

It is reported that the São Paulo railway directors in London have resolved to raise two million sterling for the extensions authorized by the government.

It is stated that the director of the Central railway expects to be able to regulate during the present month the service of the transportation of merchandise on that road.

In Espírito Santo the district court has recently decided against the Sapucabu company in a suit for annulling the concession for a line from Victoria to Cabeceras do Rio Pardo.

Another accident on the Central on the 7th caused a two hours' delay for those who were returning from the races. It is becoming very uncertain travelling on this railway.

It is now announced that traffic on the Central railway will be going on regularly before the end of the month. This is not the first time, by any means, that this announcement has been made.

During the month of June the traffic receipts of the Central railway were 2,617,363\$480 and receipts for connecting lines 263,583\$771, making a total of 2,880,947\$260. The disbursements amounted to 2,456,502\$017.

## LOCAL NOTES

Gen. Ewerton Quadros has asked to be placed on the retired list.

It is reported by cable that yellow fever has appeared at Tampa, Florida. The disease has been raging in Cuba for some weeks.

It is said that the negotiations in regard to the Amapá incident are progressing favorably, and that the dispute will soon be submitted to arbitration.

It is said that Marshal Floriano Peixoto left 232,000\$ in public funds to his heirs, three house properties in this city, and three sugar estates in Alagoas.

A telegram from Pará says that Carlos Gomes has sailed for the south. It would appear that the composer of *Guarany* and *Foca* intends to pay us another visit.

Gen. Ewerton Quadros has been placed on the retired list. The general should first have been held to answer for those military assassinations in Paraná.

The masses for Saldanha da Gama and his companions, which were held at the S. Francisco de Paula church on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, were attended by an immense concourse of the best people of Rio.

The French government has removed M. Charvein, the governor of French Guiana, and has appointed M. de Lamothé as his successor. The latter is instructed to amicably settle the recent conflict at Amapá.

Capt. Eneas Oscar de Faria Ramos, an ex-political prisoner, has been restored to active service in the navy.

Really, something must be done to improve the postal service of this country! We are now advised of an important letter sent from Ceará on May 29th, which has never reached us. Will not some congressmen call for a reform in the service?

It is stated that the widow of Marshal Floriano Peixoto intends selecting four persons, two civilians and two military men, to examine his papers in order to decide which of them are suitable for publication. These papers are to fill six boxes and eight bags.

On Sunday the Instituto Histórico Geográfico Brasileiro held a solemn session for the reception of the new honorary members, Ministers Thomaz Ribeiro and Garcia Merlo. Addresses were made by the president, the two honorary members and Dr. Alfredo do Nascimento.

On the 8th the Senate rejected the interpolation of Bahia do Ladário in regard to the atrocities at Campinas Osório and theilarious mattohion of the body of Saldanha da Gama. The Senate wishes to protect the men who are disgracing the whole nation by giving it the reputation of a ferocity found only among savages.

Some days ago Alberto Pinto, a clerk of the firm of Rodolfo Franks & Matos, disappeared with the sum of 14,000\$000 belonging to the house. Detectives who were put on his track succeeded in discovering and arresting him at the station of Marília, finding in his possession the sum of 13,300\$000, which was delivered to its owners.

We are requested to announce that there will be religious services at the Methodist church, Largo do Catete, every evening this week, beginning on Wednesday. The services will be conducted by Bishop Granberry and Dr. Morrison, through the medium of an interpreter. On Sunday Dr. Morrison will preach at the same church at 12 m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. —On the 3rd various self-appointed commissions went about the streets requesting shopkeepers to close up on the following day, when the burial of Marshal Floriano was to occur. Later on the burial was postponed to Saturday, but the fact was made apparent that much of the public show of respect for the deceased was nothing more than the compulsory acquiescence in the demands made upon them.

It is quite within the code of honor of the jacobin party which is trying to run this country, to send anonymous threatening letters to men like Heróis do Ladrão. They can not defend their excesses, and they dare not challenge an investigation. They dare send written threats, however, and they might venture upon personal violence, providing the odds were largely enough in their favor. And all this they call "defending the republic."

There has been published what purports to be the last political document emanating from the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto. This document is addressed to his friends, who are advised not to give blind credence to the statement that the republican is out of danger, but to be vigilant and active in defending it from the insidious attacks of its enemies. The advice contained in this document will probably be the rallying cry of the jacobins.

Capt. Gomes de Castro, president of the committee of the Escola Superior de Guerra, Clube Militar and Escola Militar, which had charge of the arrangements for the burial of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, has been placed under arrest by ten days, presumably on account of the letter which he addressed to the President on the 4th inst., indicating his desire to change the war department for occasioning the modification of the original programme for the funeral.

A protest to the illegal resolution adopted by the government of paying, without legislative authorization, the funeral expenses of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto, our attention has been called to the fact that those of the late Secretary Gresham were personally defrayed by President Cleveland. It certainly seems to us that if the Brazilian government, instead of constantly pleading the example of foreign nations as an excuse for abuses and blunders, would in preference imitate them in acts showing respect for the law, it would be much better for the country.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 6th inst. has an article on the inhumanity of "hard labor" to which criminals are sentenced in England. After describing the tread-mill, where the unfortunate prisoner is obliged to work three hours a day, and the striped uniform which he is obliged to wear, our tender-hearted colleague says that all this is "hardly compatible with the habits of gentleness and humanity of our times." What times, neighbor? The sword-beatings administered in this city, torture in Chile, filthy surroundings everywhere—are these the humane habits you speak of? Or the throat-cutting in Rio Grande? Or the assassinations in Paraná?

## BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Santos, the wife of Hugh Crook, of a daughter.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Escoço Biográfico do Doutor Alfredo Elliot*; Vol. I.; by Libero Braga. São Paulo: Maciel & C., 1894.

The first volume of a biographical sketch of one of the prominent S. Paulo deportees who has taken a leading part not only in the affairs of his own state, but also in those of the nation.

*Direito e o Positivismo*. A discourse delivered before the Instituto de Advogados of São Paulo, on May 13th, by Dr. João Meudez de Almeida. It is an argument and protest against the influence exerted by Comisión on the laws and institutions of the country—a subject which merits the most serious consideration from every Brazilian.

*Tratado Biográfico e Histórico* of one of the victims of the legal government on the night of May 20th, 1894, at kilometer 65 of the Paraná railway. A sketch of the life and assassination of José Lourenço Schleder, one of the political prisoners shot without trial or formality in Paraná. It is principally composed of letters and documents proving the injustice of the accusations against Schleder.

*Relatório da Camara Sindicato dos Corretores de Fundos Públicos*. An official report to the minister of finance on the movement of public funds during the year ending on April 30th last.

*Gazeta Commercial, Financeira*, Vol. 1, No. 1. A new weekly journal, devoted to "commerce, industry, finance, public works, transportation, immigration and political economy." There is great need of serious discussion on all the subjects to which our new colleague is devoted, and we doubt not we will do much to solve many of the problems which are now pressing upon us for solution. Of one thing, however, the people of Brazil must be made aware, and our new colleague will undoubtedly help in this, and that is this; they must depend more on their own hands and brains, and less upon legislation and artificial support for the development of their country. If the *Gazeta* can make them feel this, the *raison d'être* of its creation will be established.

*Bahianos* by Joaquim Nabuco. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Leuzinger, 1895. A republication of a series of articles which appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio*, in which the author seeks to give a resume of Espinosa's recent work on the Chilian dictator, his government and the revolution of 1891. The subject is one of profound interest for the Brazilian reader, and in the hands of Joaquim Nabuco it could not fail to win his best attention. The problems of republican government, and the excesses of arbitrary authority, are common to all the states on this continent, and it is in the study of the phases common to all that one can best find the remedy for them. To this end Joaquim Nabuco's critical summary of Espinosa's defence of Balmaceda can not fail to serve a highly useful purpose.

*A Constituição do Brasil; Notícia Histórica, Texto e Comentário*; by Aristides A. Milton, Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1895. A brief outline of the events connected with the overthrow of the monarchy in 1889 and with the organization and progress of the government succeeding it, followed by the text, with comments, of the constitution adopted February 23, 1891. From a cursory examination, the author appears to have treated the subject impartially and with a sincere desire to instruct his countrymen on all points essential to a better understanding of the system under which they are now governed. The need of such instruction is great, not only among the people but also among those who are governing the country in the name of a constitution which they neither understand nor respect.

*História da Revolução de 1891*; by Custodio José de Melo, Rio de Janeiro: Cunha & Irmãos, 1895. This is not designed to be a formal history of the naval revolt of 1891 which overthrew the presidency and dictatorship of Deodoro da Fonseca, but is designated as a contribution toward such a history. The event was an interesting one, not only because it overthrew and ruined the so-called founder and first president of the republic, but also because its easy success evidently misled its nominal chief into a belief that he could do the same thing again in 1893. His blind confidence in this led him into the revolt of September 6th without preparations and without a plan. This contribution will be specially interesting in respect to the conspiracy preceding the coup, as it defines the position which Floriano Peixoto assumed toward a movement which subsequently made him President.

## COFFEE NOTES

The exportation of coffee from Santos during the year ending on the 30th ult., is given by one of our exchanges as 3,904,028 bags.

There were 1,210,817 bags of coffee shipped for foreign ports from the D. Pedro II docks in this city during the first half of the current year.

The damage caused by frost to young coffee trees in the municipal districts of S. Simão, Ribeirão Preto, Batalha and Jaboticabal is said to be enormous and will, it is thought, diminish considerably the crop for next year, which was expected to be large.

## BUSINESS NOTES

The steamer *Antonio Olynto* was launched at Joaçaba on the 2nd inst.

The cotton factory belonging to the Companhia Industrial de Ouro Preto is to be sold at auction on the 16th inst.

It is announced that the new Portuguese minister has received instructions to initiate negotiations for a commercial treaty with Brazil.

At the last Maragogipe fair, Bahia, held toward the end of last month, *jarijinhos* sold for 2\$ to \$200 for 20 litres, beans 75\$00 to 8\$00, maize 3\$200 to 4\$00, coffee 19\$00 to 20\$00 for 15 kilos, fresh beef 900 to 1,000 reis per kilo, dried beef 640 to 700 reis do, fowls 1\$800 to 2\$000 each, eggs 640 to 800 reis per dozen.

If anyone still doubts that a depreciated currency confers a bounty on the producers of a country which enjoys that not altogether welcome or creditable boon, he may be referred to the newly-published report of Acting Comision Williams, of Pernambuco. Mr. Williams shows that when the milreis is at the par of 270, the Brazilian planter gets little more in currency than it costs him to grow his produce, and so, though imported goods are cheaper, he cannot afford to buy them. On the other hand, when the milreis falls to 100, he gets 100 per cent. more in currency for the produce he exports to Europe, while his working expenditure is very slightly increased. Consequently, he has a surplus to spend on imported machinery and luxuries, although the cost of these is necessarily enhanced by the lowness of exchange. Mr. Williams' report may be commended to the attention of those who have an interest in the railways of northern Brazil, as he gives some useful information regarding them and a good map, prepared by himself, which shows how the sugar and cotton-growing zones lie in relation to the railroads.

*Financial News*, June 17th.

—It is stated that 200 iron huts at Belo Horizonte, the future capital of Minas Gerais, are offered for sale and that tenders of intending purchasers will be received up to the 10th prox.

—The June exports of wheat to Rio de Janeiro from Rosario amounted to 5,974,124 kilos, including 580,684 kilos published as shipped to New York. There seems to have been no flour shipments during the month.

From the Docas Nacionais there were shipped during the first half of the present year 1,210,817 bags of coffee against 1,206,158 bags in the first half of 1894. Of the 1,210,817 bags, 613,864 were from the state of Minas Gerais, 526,927 from that of Rio de Janeiro, 56,489 from S. Paulo and 19,537 from Espírito Santo. The receipts of foreign merchandise at the dock amounted to 325,341

—We see by the daily papers that Director Sanchez of the "New York Life" (South American Dept.) has telegraphed to his representative to prosecute the Equitable for offensive comments against himself, his character and reputation. The offer, if we understand the question, was the publication of a telegram from New York saying that Mr. Sanchez's chief, President McCall, denies certain assertions made by Mr. Sanchez. Really, gentlemen, can you find nothing better to do and rob the till!

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeited notes of 100\$ are in circulation in this city and S. Paulo.

—The customs receipts at Ceará for the first half of the present year amounted to 4,668,713\$00.

—The June receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,276,662\$00, against 1,193,043\$826 in June, 1894.

—The June receipts of the Santos custom-house amounted to 3,247,487\$105, against 2,018,769\$173 in the same month of last year.

—The customs receipts at Parangaba for the first half of the present year amounted to 790,941\$18, against 445,328\$381 for the first half of 1894.

—The May receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,199,800\$86, of which 1,056,471\$856 were derived from import duties and surtaxes on the same.

—The governor of Pernambuco has published a legislative act authorizing a loan of 500,000\$ for the creation of a public pronunciado (*passeio público*) in that city.

—For the first half of the present year the Banco da República do Brasil is announcing a dividend of 125,000 per share and the Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro a dividend of 95,000.

—By an executive decree of the 1st inst., it was declared that the funeral expenses of Marshal Floriano Peixoto would be paid by the state, and that Congress would be asked to confirm the expenditure.

Reports have been current in the city during the past week of negotiations for a Brazilian loan in Europe. One report places the amount at eight million sterling, and says that the money is promised on condition that peace is secured in Rio Grande.

—What has been done with the currency withdrawn from circulation about three months ago? The public would be glad to hear something about its final destruction, and also about the other withdrawals promised. It is remembered that a half of the last loan was to be devoted to this good purpose.

—It would be a good object lesson if the sound-money journals of the United States were to give daily quotations of the market value of the silver contained in a dollar coin. It might help to convince the people of the sheer dishonesty of the attempt to make this small quantity of silver pass for one dollar gold.

—The expenses of the Pernambuco state government in 1894, as nearly as the governor can compute, were 6,032,017\$663, of which 3,638,626\$282 were appropriated in the annual budget, 1,005,478\$380 were disposed of by supplementary budgets, and 1,347,928\$201 by extraordinary credits. The funded debt of the state is 9,828-18\$893, of which 3,831,500\$8 pays 7 per cent., 5,770,684\$893 in 5 per cent. apolices delivered to the Banco Emissor, and the balance in 5 per cent. obligations. The floating debt was 320,273\$824.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1895.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$100), gold. 27 d.  
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.865 per £1 sig.... 54.75 cia.  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 8.80  
do of £1 sig. in Brazil..... 8.80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)..... 28451  
do do do (paper)..... 407.70 gold  
coin at \$4.865 per £1 sig.... 54.75 cia.  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 8.80  
do of £1 sig. in Brazil..... 8.80

Value of £1.00 (\$4.865 per £1. sig. in Brazil)  
Brazilian currency (paper)..... 435.45  
Value of £1.00 (sig.) ..... 435.45

Value of £1.00 (sig.) ..... 435.45

EXCHANGE.

July 2.—The Banco da República opened at 10½%, the foreign banks at 10½% and the Banco Nacional at 10%, and all were drawing from the commencement at 10½%, the London and River Plate Bank posing to 7½% during the afternoon, and business was then freely done in bank sterling at 10½%. The greater part of business was done in futures, the banks apparently basing their speculative opinion is not entirely assuring. There was a good deal of business done, at the extremes of 10½—10¾% for bank and 10½—10¾% for sterling, with 10½—10¾% reported for August, 10½—10¾% for September and up to 10¾% for October.





# NATIONAL LOTTERY

## LOTTERY OF MINAS GERAES

For the benefit of the Santa Casa de Misericordia — Ouro Preto

Exraction by the system

### "RAPID EXTRACTION."

Privileged by the Government of the United States of Brazil.

LARGEST PREMIUM

# 20:000\$000

EXTRACTION OF THE 5th LOTTERY

**TO-MORROW**

→ Wednesday 10th July 1895 ←

**TO-MORROW**

4,000 TICKETS — 1,000 PREMIUMS

The attention of the public is called to this very important system with its great advantages, by guaranteeing besides the largest premium and other smaller ones, 60% in premiums superior to the cost of each ticket, substituting the old methods used up to date.

EACH TICKET HAS 6 DIFFERENT NUMBERS, COMPOSED SOLELY OF THOSE BETWEEN 1 AND 100.

This system leaves a large margin of probability, and the public will easily recognize this most important improvement, which causes the disappearance of the many thousands of tickets of successive numbers limited by this system to the numbers between 1—100 in its varieties of combination, to the content of the most exigent plans of lotteries.

In an issue of 4,000 tickets, 1,000 premiums are distributed, the smallest of which is 24\$000, falling on those which contain one only of the extracted numbers, guaranteeing effectively 60% in premiums in conformity with the approved plans.

Other advantages of greater importance, attach to those tickets which contain the numbers which obtain the larger premiums, as for instance 20:000\$000, 20:00\$000, 240\$000 and 80\$000, as shown in the printed plan on the back of the ticket.

#### EXAMPLE :

One set of tickets, costing 1.000\$000 has 600\$000 guaranteed.

Having besides the chances of obtaining larger premiums.

One set of 100 decimals costing 100\$000 has 60\$000 guaranteed.

Having also the chances of obtaining one of the large premiums.

ONE TICKET HAS FIVE NUMBERS AND COSTS 10\$000

By drawing 1 number obtains... 24\$000. — By drawing 2 numbers obtains... 80\$000. — By drawing 3 numbers obtains... 240\$000.

By drawing 4 numbers obtains... 2,000\$000. — By drawing 5 numbers... 20,000\$000.

Half-tickets and decimals in the same proportion.

#### PERCENTAGE OF THE PREMIUMS:

In the 1st Lottery 66.08%, 2nd 69.20%, 3rd 65.92% and 4th 66.28% according to the tables deposited at the department of Finance.

The Extractions will take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 4. p. m. with the assistance of the competent authorities. In cases of impediment, the following day.

#### EXTRactions during the current months:

6th Lottery: Wednesday 10th July	11th Lottery Thursday 11th ..	16th July	15th Lottery Thursday 25th July
7th " Thursday 11th ..	12th .. Saturday 20th ..	10th .. Friday 26th ..	
8th .. Saturday 13th ..	13th .. Monday 22nd ..	11th .. Monday 20th ..	
9th .. Monday 15th ..	14th .. Wednesday 24th ..	12th .. Wednesday 31st ..	
10th .. Wednesday 17th ..			

The days of Extraction during the coming month of August will be shortly announced.

PRICE OF EACH TICKET: — Whole ticket 10\$000, Half ticket 5\$000, Decimals 1\$000. — For sale at the Treasury of the

#### LOTERIA NACIONAL

No. 28 & 29 A. RUA DO OUVIDOR — No. 7 RUA DA CANDELARIA

RIO DE JANEIRO

And at all Lottery stalls and Kiosques of this City.

All orders from the Interior for private persons and for business purposes are executed, if accompanied by the respective amounts in either money, pay orders or Postal orders. Also against telegraphic orders.

The remittances of tickets will be made by registered letter, even on the days of extraction up to 1 hour before extraction, with the declaration on the Envelope, in order to guarantee the buyer. In cases of the letter going astray, a new remittance will be made.

Orders should be directed to

ANTONIO IGNACIO DA FONSECA Manager of the Lottery.  
"SORTEIO RAPIDO"

7, Rua da Candelaria, 7

RIO DE JANEIRO

The attention of Retail business houses is called to the fact that by having in their establishment these tickets for sale, they not only receive a good commission on the sales made, but also of having their general establishments made more widely known, as there will be shortly a list published, containing the names of the salesmen and speciality of their business branches.

THE DIRECTORY :

Telegraphic address — SALONA

P. O. Box No. 41

To-morrow Wednesday 10th July 1895, extraction of the 6th Lottery.

**Shipping.**

Geo. R. Penton, Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & CO.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants,  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.  
104, Wall Street.  
NEW YORK.

**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brasiliian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 10	Tamar...	Bahia, Macau, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Southampton
14	Magdalena	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisboa and Vigo.
16	Nie ...	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

73, Rua Prudente de Moraes, 1st floor.  
G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

**LAMPERT & HOLT LINE**

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK  
The Steamer

**HEVELIUS**

(electric light throughout)

will sail for

**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO**

AND

**New-York**

20th inst.

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardesses carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transhipment.

For freight apply to the Agent.

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the Agents:

**NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**  
58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,**  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

**DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.**

Britannia ..... July 10th

Oriental ..... July 24th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,  
No. 2, Rua de S. Pedro

**WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.**  
Steamship Agents  
AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, n. o. 905

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, n. o. 253

Resario, Calle Bjajada No. 156, n. o. 54

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS.**  
and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETTI,  
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor,  
N.E.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)

and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

# LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*  
IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER  
of every Bottle of the

**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester:

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.

**ST. JACOB'S OIL**

TRADE MARK

**THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.**

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,

Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,

Varicose Veins, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,

Fractures, Sprains, Fractures, etc.

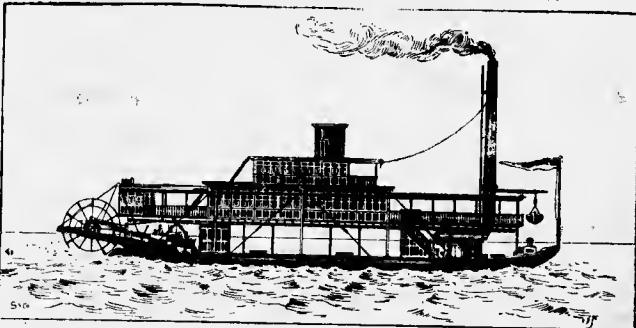
Sold by Druggists and Dispensaries, Pharmacy Stores,

etc. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHASSEURS A. VOUGELIER CO.,  
Manufacturers, etc., etc.

W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

## YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw no little as 6 inches.

Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambezi.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to  
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,  
POPLAR, LONDON.

**NEW EDWARDS & CO.**  
General and Commission Merchants,  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1º de Março.

P. O. Box 741, Rio de Janeiro.

### SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugyay.

**TOKAY WINE**

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and chronic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

Rombauer & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

78, General Câmara, Rio de Janeiro.

### LONDON STORE

This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, Wines, Liquers and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Receives subscriptions for all foreign papers.

Nº 14, AVENIDA 13 DE MAIO

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

**LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,**

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment.

**SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES,**

from superior calendered papers of various colors;

**American Commercial Envelopes,**

made from the best white and tinted papers;

**LINEN ENVELOPES,**

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

**Typographia Aldina**  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

**The Chandler & Price**

**x x GORDON + PRESS x x**

and the Golding & Co.

**x x PEARL + PRESS x x**

are great favorites with all job printers.  
We have some of each for sale.

**NEW VICTORIA STORE**

Luiz A. da Silva

PROPRIETOR

Commission Merchant

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND FROM PETROPOLIS

Order boxes in Rio de Janeiro at

Nºs 46 and 87, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Dealer in all products of the

country, candles, soap, kero-

sene, provisions of all kinds and

descriptions, finest Wines and Li-

quors, preserved goods in tins and

glasses, MELLINS FOOD, PEARS

SOAP, PERFUMERY, Biscuits and

all other articles appertaining to

this line.

Receives constantly fresh frozen

meats, fish, etc. from New-Zealand

and England; Guinness' Stout and

Whiskey.

Receives subscriptions for all foreign papers.

Nº 14, AVENIDA 13 DE MAIO

PETROPOLIS

### Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,  
No. 63, Rua 1º de Março, as to the following:

OSBALDSTON FETTER.—Information is desired as to the value and disposition of the Estate of this gentleman who died about 1834 or 1836. It is supposed that he arrived here about 1793 or 1794.

FIDELIENA CALLUS GENOVESE desires news of her brother who was Restaurant Cook in this City in 1833.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th June 1905.